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DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

WHISKY, SCOTCH. F. O. S. DAKIN.
A blend of the finest Whiskies produced in Scotland, fully matured in wood before bottling.
White Capsule \$10 per dozen, \$1 per bottle.

BENAVON.—A perfectly pure clean spirit with a distinct nut taste; entirely free from fusel oil or other deleterious substance.
Square bottle, Gold Capsule, \$7 per dozen
65 cents per bottle.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1890.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

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We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

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Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good order.
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And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZET WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

BIRTH.

On the 6th November, at Macao, the wife of G. D. SHARNHORST, of a daughter. [1544]

DEATH.

On 6th inst., at 119, Bluff, Yokohama, EDWARD MORRIS, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. [1545]

The Hongkong Telegraph.
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1890.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

UNION CHURCH.—We are requested to state that on and after Sunday next, 9th inst. the morning service at the City Hall will commence at 11 o'clock.

The cashier who was charged at the Police Court yesterday with embezzling \$100 was in the employ of the Dress Opium Farmer, and not a hiring of the Ratepayers' Friend, as we inadvertently stated in last night's issue.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding coast pennant C between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

A regular meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

For smuggling 158 tins of opium dross into the colony yesterday by the *Hankow*, a heathen was fined \$50 by Mr. Woodhouse at the Hall of Justice to-day. The gentleman had concealed the dross within seven pieces of clothing, which were stowed away in his clothes box.

HARVEST Festival Services will be held in St. Peter's Seamen's Church on Sunday next, as follows:—7.30 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Service and Sermon by the Chaplain, and 6 p.m. Service and Sermon by the Rev. H. E. Taverne (Acting Colonial Chaplain). The offerings of fruit and flowers will afterwards be sent to the Hospital.

MAX O'RELL gives this prescription for an American beauty:—"Take the hair of a Hindu, the nose of a Greek, the mouth of the English, the complexion of a German, the height of a Norwegian, the feet of a Chinese woman, the teeth of an African, the arm of a Belgian, the leg of an Italian girl, the eye of a Spaniard, the grace of a French woman, and you have an American beauty."

A SECOND proclamation has been issued by the Fochow authorities prohibiting any pig slaughtering for another five days, in order to obtain from Joss much needed rain, and since October 30th soldiers were seen patrolling the streets with orders to arrest either sellers or buyers of the meat. The authorities firmly believe that it is owing to the neglect and disobedience of the people that Joss has not yet granted the petition.

TRANG ON, the Holhow merchant who has been making periodical visits to the Police Court during the past month owing to the fact that Mr. Fielding Clarke, when acting Chief Justice, ordered that he be tried for committing wilful perjury at the Supreme Court, ought to have shown up again before Mr. Woodhouse this morning, but failing to do so his bail of \$1,000 was exonerated and a warrant issued for his arrest.

THE intended establishment of Government banks at Fochow for the circulation of ten cent pieces, mentioned sometime ago, is now an accomplished fact. Two shops were opened in the city on the 2nd ult., but as far as we (Echo) can learn, "up to date no business has been transacted." Besides the silver ten cent pieces, copper and ivory tablets of about an inch broad, and two in length, of the same value as the silver coins, will also be circulated.

THE following eleven will represent the Hongkong Football Club in the match (under Association rules) to be played at Happy Valley on Monday next:—v. the combined R.A. and R.E. eleven. Play to commence at 4.30 p.m. Club Eleven to wear the Club colors:—

Messrs. Gedge, Marshall, Malt, Land, Lieut. Dundas and Dr. Forwards.

Messrs. Stott, Wilkie and Newton..... backs.
Lieut. Jackson and Mr. Hallward..... Full backs.
Mr. Ross Thomson..... Goal.

The following will represent the Royal Engineers:—

Mr. Rice, Sapper Corp, Major Barker, R.E., Lieut. Blair, R.E., Corp. Tannahill, Lieut. Young, Corp. Squires, Corp. Brenton, Sapper Bailey, Capt. Macdonogh, R.E. and Lieut. Watkinson, R.E. There will be a tent on the ground as usual.

SPENCER, the aeronaut, gave the Kobe people a better show than he vouchsafed to his Hongkong friends. Speaking of his ascent on the 1st inst. the *Herald* says:—"At 3.30 p.m. the twelve gentlemen who had volunteered to hold the ropes let go, at a word from Mr. Spencer, who sailed away into space. There was a strong wind from the west, which took the balloon out to sea, a contingency which Mr. Spencer had foreseen, and had, in consequence, put on a life belt before ascending. An altitude of about 2,000 feet was rapidly attained, when a buzz of excitement announced that the aeronaut had dropped from the balloon. After a drop of a hundred feet or so, at lightning speed, the parachute opened and Mr. Spencer slowly descended. He was about a mile from shore, and the steam-launch which had been requisitioned to pick him up was now in sight, but Mr. Spencer, nothing daunted, shouted to the *Tsityama-kan*, a Japanese man-of-war lying off the shore, to put off a boat. The life belt he wore was quite sufficient to sustain him in the water and he is in addition a skilful swimmer. A sampan in the neighbourhood picked him up in a very short time, and the man-of-war having very considerably put off a boat, he and his parachute, both in rather a wet condition, were towed to land."

It is some consolation to us, when our myriad subscribers persistently ignore the plaintive appeal which decorates the next column, to read that:—

Homer was a beggar.
Spencer died in want.
Cervantes died of hunger.

Dryden lived in poverty and distress.
Terror, the dramatist, was a slave.

St. Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold.
Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress.

Plautus, the Roman comic poet, turned a mill.
Butler lived a life of penury, and died poor.

Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with all.
Tasso, the Italian poet, was often distressed for five shillings.

Steele, the humorist, lived a life of perfect warfare with bullfinches.

Otway, the English dramatist, died prematurely, aged through hunger.

Bentivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had erected himself.

The death of Collins was through neglect, first causing mental derangement.

Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself at eighteen.

Savage died in a prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of \$40.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grip of the law.

Fiddling lies in the burying ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot.

Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for \$72, in three payments, and finished his life in obscurity.

Camons, the celebrated writer of the "Lusit," the great Portuguese epic, ended his life in an almshouse and, at any rate, was supported by a faithful black servant, who begged in the streets of Lisbon for him.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rosita* left Shanghai for this port at 9.30 a.m. to-day.

ANOTHER snatch-thief was to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and one thrashing of twenty strokes of the rattan, for snatching a woman's oral appendages in Wellington Street yesterday afternoon.

THE Austrian corvette *Zrinyi* (Captain Killeit) left port this morning flying her homeward bound pennant. Her yards were manned with sailors waving small flags very theatrically, and she was heartily cheered by the crews of the British and Russian men-of-war in port, as she cruised round the anchorage, dipping her colours to her friends.

DURING the past week freights between Hongkong, Bangkok and Saigon have steadily advanced; the Bangkok-Hongkong rate now standing at 30 cents per picul, firm. Rice continues to pour into Canton from Yangtze (Wuhu and Chinkiang) Coochin-China and Siam ports; whilst reports from the chief rice-producing districts of the province of Kwangtung are most discouraging; the drought, previously reported, continuing, and the prayer of the officials to Jupiter Pluvius is now up to \$2.17 per picul, as against \$2 at the same period last year, and as the prices are firm stockholders anticipate an advance of fully 30 per cent. in present quotations during the next month.

THE genial and eminently popular tide-surveyor and harbour master at Swatow, Capt. C. H. Palmer, being under orders to transfer to Kluang, the members of the Out-door Customs staff met on Monday, the 27th ult., in the Customs Library, to present him with an address and a *souvenir*, the latter taking the form of a splendid meerschaum pipe. The address, which was printed in gilt letters, was as follows:—"Presented to Capt. Chas. H. Palmer by the Officers of the Swatow Customs on the eve of his transfer to Kluang, being a slight token of their regard and esteem for him and an expression of their regret at his departure from amongst them." Then followed the names of the officers present. Capt. Palmer replied in suitable terms, and expressed his high appreciation of the kindness shewn to him. He went on to say that he left his many friends in Swatow, and hoped that it would not be the last time they would meet. Every one present then individually and collectively wished Capt. Palmer long life and all prosperity, and with a shake hands all round the very pleasant meeting terminated.

SENATOR Ingalls was at his best in his recent speech at Pittsburgh upon the occasion of the opening of the Pennsylvania campaign. In his reply to the time-worn declaration that with the Republican party in power the rich have been growing richer and the poor poorer, the Senator said in his most satirical and witty vein, after denying the accusation and establishing its falsity:—"Jay Gould and I started in life about the same time. He had a patent mouse-trap and I had the sheep skin of a lawyer. He set his trap in Wall street, and came very near taking the earth with it, and I want to say to you with entire confidence that it will go no farther than the only reason why I have not got so much money as Jay Gould is because I didn't know how to get it [Laughter and cheers.] I have examined the Revised Statutes and every statute that has been enacted since my majority was attained and I have failed to discover any legislation that prevented me from acquiring \$100,000,000. [Laughter.] It's too late now. [Laughter.] I have sometimes wondered what would come to pass if some great equitable statute of justice and equity for redistribution could be enacted that upon a given date the net of July following, every citizen of the United States should have his \$375.10. I have a shrewd suspicion that within six months from that time we would find very much the same condition of things as now. [Laughter.] Some men would be riding in Pullman cars, and some would be walking along by the side of the track [Laughter], with their entire earthly possessions in a bandanna trunk with a pinlock [Laughter] looking for a dry culvert for a bed-room [Laughter], and some men would be in Con- [Laughter], and some would be in the penitentiary [Laughter], and some would be sitting out the fence corners waiting to see the procession pass by, and over all loud and clear would be heard the voice of the leather-jungled Democrat demagogue [applause], who gets his living by the perpetration of his law [Laughter], rather than by the sweat of his brow [Laughter], denouncing the wrongs to labor again." [Prolonged cheers.]

AN TOY, the common heathen from the Hoangho, who has successfully demonstrated in all the Victorian courts that no Chinaman who is a British subject can be poll-taxed under British law, is about to demonstrate the same fact over again before the Privy Council in November next; and considering all the probabilities in his favour it is time for Australia to consider what is to be done after that. What An Toy has proved so far is that, owing to the patched and mucky imbecility of the Constitution of these "colonies," no law to exclude the yellow peril will ever be adopted, and the Constitution's intended the heathen may come in thousands and millions at his pleasure. Also the Constitution can't be amended until the British Government lends a hand, and the British Government can't lend a hand until the British Constitution is altered and re-fixed to meet the case, and how to re-fix it no one exactly knows. Therefore, if An Toy comes out uppermost, every Chinaman who ever paid a poll-tax in this country will have an action for damages, and the Government will be forced to respect of national insolvency; and every Chinaman in the Flowery Land may come in without any tax or other obstruction. Or else the British Constitution must go, on the ground that it is too slow and unwieldy to be of any use at such a crisis, and Australia must institute that even though the Privy Council should break into eternal smash and the alien "bonds" should be consigned to the dust-heap, the Mongol has got to stay out. If the British legal system has tied itself up into such a hard knot that it can find no adequate remedy for the difficulty—and it is one of the peculiarities of the British code that it seldom can find a remedy except after a hundred years of hard consideration—then it is too old and exhausted and rheumatic to be of any use in Australia. When An Toy's case is settled, the probabilities are that some legal remedy for the Chinese agony will be wanted in a great hurry, and there will be no time to wait while the Imperial Government sits down to contemplate the situation. It would be an ignominious fate for any Empire to be wrecked on a common one-horse pagoda from Asia, but that that raffish-bred alien win his case it will be necessary to put some unexpected velocity into practice, or else a political breakage may be looked for at an early day. The British Constitution has been bragged about, and advertised, and wept over at banquets and loyal gatherings, and sung and groaned and snuffed about for ages, but it isn't large enough to keep out one Chinaman then all the poetry that has been spent upon it was wasted energy which might have been better employed in carrying bricks.

A STRANGE case of attempted suicide, says the *Tsien Gazette*, is reported from Kobe. Mr. Nojima Yoshio, who was despatched by the Red Cross Society to tend the wounded survivors of the Turkish frigate *Endorgou*, having made an unsuccessful endeavour to take his own life. A letter written by him prior to making the rash attempt gives as the reason of his extraordinary conduct that he failed to prepare his chinkai diary (*byoshanki*) and that he did not wish such an indignity on the Red Cross Society to become known.

A MASSIVE dome of granite, towering nearly three hundred feet above the water's edge, is, the *New York Times* says, to be the memorial erected at the grave of General Grant at Riverside Drive. The landscape pedestal, if it may be so called, rises 127 feet above the river's level. The structure to be built upon its summit will, from 160 to 170 feet high, and landscape and granite are to be so joined as to make the memorial, when completed, a massive and symmetrical pile, to be seen in its full proportions from the river and a commanding sight from every point of view. It is intended that there shall be a crypt in which the coffin shall repose and which may be viewed from a gallery above, as at the tomb of Napoleon. There is to be also an outside gallery from the upper level extending round the base of the dome. There will be abundant room for the display of treasures or *souvenirs*, and ample incentive for decorative details in the interior as well as outside. In the end the elaboration of the structure and its approaches may well make the tomb of Grant one of the famous sights of the world. Mr. John H. Duncan is the architect.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

WICKING ON THE WAR-PATH.

The second yearly meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel at noon to-day. Mr. B. Layton presided, and among those present were Messrs. D. R. Sassoon, C. S. Sharp, (directors) E. E. Abrahamson (general manager) W. Judd, A. B. Johnson, C. J. Hirst, H. Wicking, J. J. Francis, G. Fenwick, C. S. Barfi, de W. Layton, S. J. Sassoon, R. Gubbay, S. Perry W. Parlane, S. L. Darby, J. Wheeler, N. J. Robinson, S. A. Noronha, J. P. Gomes, L. Hallward, S. Joseph, J. A. Fredericks, etc.

The Chairman said:—"The accounts and report have been in your hands for some few days, but before proceeding to move their adoption I shall be glad to answer any questions. I regret very much that at this second annual meeting I am unable to give a satisfactory account of the progress of the Company. We have been very much disappointed by the continued dullness of the timber trade, which has prevented us making quick sales, and as mentioned in the report, the principal loss was due to some error in working a contract from the North. They are working well. The *Normanhurst* keeps up her earning power, and we trust the *Sandakan* will be equally satisfactory. Our tobacco lands are still unsold, no opportunity having occurred to place them in London, perhaps with the improved position of tobacco industries, and the good prices recently obtained for the East Borneo tobacco we may find a purchaser at a fair price. The financial position of the Company is giving your Directors considerable anxiety, owing to the difficulty of making sales of wood. We have been compelled to take advances on our stocks of timber here to the extent of \$51,380 (our stock being \$74,000), and on current account \$37,000, and our assets being of an unliquid character, we are unable to procure further financial assistance, and are thus left without funds to develop the Company's business. Your Directors are indisposed to make a call, as there are no immediate prospects of sufficient money being earned to pay a dividend on capital already subscribed, at the same time it must be remembered that the Company is paying seven per cent. for the accommodation it is at present receiving. The prospects of the Company are not bright at the moment. The principal source of revenue and profit should be the wood sales, and as already remarked the markets have not allowed of any money being made in that direction. The development of the Coasting trade, and building on the towns lately owned by the Company, would seem to give reasonable prospects of fair return on further outlay of capital, but this capital is not now at the Company's command, nor do we see our way to getting it without a further call. We should require \$15 a share, with that we should liquidate our current indebtedness, and the balance would be available for such employment, or for trading purposes. At the same time, Borneo affairs are somewhat unsettled, and the shareholders may prefer to let things stand, and wait until times improve and money is easier, and to that end the business should be worked on the smallest possible scale, cutting expenses in every direction, realising the timber stock at the lowest possible price, and I am sorry that I have not brighter state of things to put before you, but such as they are I have told you. I shall be glad to answer any questions or give any information I can."

Mr. Wicking—I think it will be very generally acknowledged that the Company is in a very grave position, considering that it was sold to the shareholders for a good-will of \$100,000, and there was a loss on the first year of \$30,000, while this year we have to face a very serious loss and depreciation of \$22,000, including the amount brought forward of \$4,900.

The Chairman—\$4,900 were brought forward last year as a credit balance.

Mr. Wicking—Although there is a depreciated account of \$22,000, and a credit account of \$7,000. On that account there are some very serious additions to the charges, which I think require some explanation from the directors, or from Mr. Abrahamson, whom I am therefore very glad to see here. Perhaps the first question I should ask is—what is the position, in round figures, of the Company, not in June last, but to-day?

The Chairman—I have told you that in my address.

Mr. Wicking—I see the salaries last year were \$10,000, and this year they come to \$15,000; I should like to know the cause of this exceptional increase. Then again the Charges Account last year was \$4,477, and this year it is \$11,500, but no explanation is offered. I should like to know also, if the steamers are actually paid for, and also I wish for further information as to the "sundry creditors," \$13,000—that is a serious item, and we certainly ought to know something about it.

Mr. Wicking—Who is responsible for the heavy loss on the Shanghai contract? Was it made here, or in Sandakan?

The Chairman—With respect to the salaries, as you say, it seems a big increase, but Mr. Abrahamson did not draw his present salary for the first six months last year.

Mr. Wicking—What does he get?

The Chairman—\$550 a month. He didn't draw it for six months before the Company took over E. E. Abrahamson & Co.'s business, because there was a loss, and we didn't pay him his salary for half a year. That accounts for part of the increase. Then again there were changes in the staff.

Mr. Wicking—What was the object in changing the staff when business was so bad?

The Chairman—We had to increase the salaries in accordance with the agreement, and we had to get men—but it is difficult to answer in detail here, but the agents will gladly tell you. With respect to the charges, amongst other things the agents are allowed \$2,500 a year for office expenses and half of last year is put down in these accounts.

Mr. Wicking—But considering the paltry business the Company was doing isn't that somewhat excessive?

Mr. Francis—Are those the Hongkong or the Borneo expenses?

The Chairman—They are the Hongkong agents' expenses.

Mr. Wicking—I thought they were the Sandakan expenses.

The Chairman—Out of that the agents here provide the clerical labor.

Mr. Francis—Then the statement that there was a profit last year was utterly untrue?

The Chairman—No, not at all, because Mr. Abrahamson was not then entitled to his charges.

Mr. Francis—But the agents were.

The Chairman—Yes, but they were not collected. I don't think it is quite right to say it was untrue—I object to the phrase.

Mr. Wicking—I asked you if the steamers were paid for?

The Chairman—The *Normanhurst* is, but on the other there are \$8,000 due.

Mr. Wicking—Was it desirable to make that purchase?

The Chairman—Apparently, she is now on a charter at a profit of \$500 a month.

Mr. Francis asked if the agents' charges last year were included in the "sundry creditors"?

The Chairman—I don't think they made any change at all; on going through the accounts they found they hadn't collected it.

Mr. Francis—If neither their charges nor Mr. Abrahamson's were included last, should not it have been stated on the face of the report?

Mr. Wicking—I should not have asked the questions if it had been.

The Chairman—You must admit that it is impossible to give every item in the accounts.

Mr. Wicking—But when you put two years' accounts in one it is only natural that we should ask.

The Chairman—Yes, but what I object to is that you think the details should have been given in the accounts. It is impossible to do that; any shareholder who is anxious to know the details has only to ask the agents.

Mr. Francis—Yes, but the mistake has been made in last year's accounts, and I think that item should have been referred to—there is a mistake of \$4,000, and it should have been mentioned in the report or elsewhere that eighteen months were included, instead of twelve. May I ask what accounts for the rest of the increase?

Mr. Wicking—It is \$7,000 altogether.

The Chairman detailed several items, but could not tell all.

Mr. Francis—Isn't \$1300 for "petty expenses" rather heavy?

The Chairman agreed that it was, but had no details.

Mr. Francis repeated his interpellation respecting the \$7000 in "charges" unaccounted for.

The Chairman—I have given you what items I could. As to the "sundry creditors" many of them are paid off; I cannot definitely say what the position of the accounts is to-day, but we have a list here of who our creditors and debtors are.

Mr. Wicking—I shall make a proposition later on with regard to that. I think you will admit that it is not unnatural that we should want to know how we stand.

The Chairman—I am very glad—I think it is most natural that shareholders should make enquiries, and I am willing to afford all the information I can, but you will understand the difficulty of giving details.

Mr. Wicking—I think the proposition I shall make will enable the shareholders to get that information. I would first ask, though, if the management at Sandakan is quite to the satisfaction of the agents here—that is to say, if Mr. Abrahamson doing what he professed he would do? You know in selling his business to this Company, with a good-will of \$100,000, I think the common view was that he was qualified to carry it on. The result is unsatisfactory in the extreme—not only have I no confidence in his ability, but I think the other shareholders have none. I think that he has ability—it is shown by the fact that he succeeded in floating so many companies in Hongkong.

The Chairman—I must call you to order.

Mr. Wicking—I think not. I wish to ask if his management is satisfactory to the directors—or perhaps I should say, to the general agents?

The Chairman—We are as disappointed as the shareholders are to see that he has not only sold sales of wood and to make a good deal of money, but has not come off. You ask whether that is the fault of Mr. Abrahamson or not. We don't think it is—we think it is the fault of the market.

Mr. Wicking—Who is responsible for the excessive stocks in Hongkong? If I am dealing in wood I don't overstock the market, and yet according to our balance sheet we have something like 1,000 tons here. What is the use of bringing so much wood—was it ordered or was it sent contrary to your instructions?

The Chairman—I congratulate you on the position of not having an overstocked market.

Mr. Wicking—I should be careful to avoid it if I were one of the directors.

The Chairman—I wish you were one. No doubt there was a considerable amount of blame to be attached to us, but it was more ill-luck than anything else—the market went right away, but a considerable amount of wood that had been cut had to be shipped. We have a good deal to deplore, but I don't think we can be blamed for overstocking the market.

Mr. Wicking—I don't say you did it intentionally. Was it sent over, on your instructions or against them? I have reason to think that the agents were not carried out—you gave orders for wood of a certain size and they were not complied with.

The Chairman—Some of them were not filled according to order, but the manager at Sandakan seems to have had a good excuse for what he did.

Mr. Wicking—In 1889, the medical expenses were only \$600; this year they are \$1,600; it is not a very serious item, but I should like an explanation.

The Chairman—Perhaps Mr. Abrahamson can explain it. We have a doctor to look after all the estates and this Company's people, and he is paid in proportion to his services. We pay him \$875, and when he left Mr. Abrahamson presented him with a gratuity of \$330.

Mr. Gomes—Out of our pocket?

The Chairman—Out of the Company's funds.

Mr. Wicking—Had he authority to do that?

The Chairman—Yes, in his discretion.

Mr. Wicking—It seems to me very unfortunate that he could. I believe the landed property is valued at \$1,700 an acre this year—I believe that is considerably in excess of last year?

The Chairman—That includes the tobacco land, on which there was a further payment in 1889. It is not an appreciation.

Mr. Wicking—Does the Company get any interest on the outstanding claims?

The Chairman—A fancy so; we charge it, and I hope we always receive it.

Mr. Wicking—Is the timber valued at cost price, or at market rates?

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from our forward contracts with Chinese for delivery in Sandakan. Didn't they refuse to take delivery because it was not according to their orders? Where was the wood to come from?

Mr. Abrahamson—That is not so—the producers were at Sandakan. There has been a good deal said about the vendors to this Company having no right to make such a charge for the good will, and on the face of it it does appear so, but when you look into the actual facts you will see that the vendors took \$100,000 in fully paid-up shares, besides a lot more fully and part-paid shares, and they now possess some \$200,000 worth, out of the total of \$450,000 paid up.

Mr. Wickham—We bought your business as a going concern, and the last year's account shows a loss of \$30,000.

Mr. Abrahamson—I don't see it. Mr. Wickham quoted several items from last year's balance sheet, closing with the remark that \$100,000 was modest for the good-will.

Mr. Abrahamson—But you didn't pay it, and there is no loss, according to last year's account. The Chairman—Order.

Mr. Abrahamson—I am not going to argue. Mr. Wickham—You can't deny it—you can't. Mr. Francis questioned the accuracy of last year's account.

The Chairman—You can't go into that now. Mr. Abrahamson—Before this Company was formed the business paid very good dividends for several years—12 and 15 per cent—on a very much smaller capital.

Mr. Wickham—Yes, on a small capital, but not when you made it a capital of \$300,000 or \$400,000.

Mr. Abrahamson—I can't take any notice of your remarks. The Chairman again called Mr. Wickham to order.

Mr. Abrahamson—I shall call the Committee with very great satisfaction, and if you will elect some unprejudiced shareholders I think the result will be beneficial to both myself and the general agents, for then you will see that although we have been unfortunate we could not avoid it.

The amendment was then put, and carried by 14 to ten, and Mr. Francis, Mr. Wickham, and Mr. Fenwick were nominated to act as a Consulting Committee.

Mr. Francis proposed the adjournment of the meeting for a fortnight, which was agreed to, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman had been proposed by Mr. Wickham the proceedings terminated.

OUR UNOFFICIAL LEGISLATORS.

AN APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. There were present—Mr. W. M. Deane (Acting Colonial Secretary, President), Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General), Mr. H. E. Woodhouse (Acting Colonial Treasurer), Mr. N. J. Mitchell (Registrar-General), Messrs. C. P. Chater, H. T. Whitehead, P. Ryrie, and Mr. Ho Kai (unofficial members) and Mr. F. H. Hazeland, Acting Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting of the committee were read and confirmed.

The Chairman—The first vote is for \$77,012, appropriation for the Public Works Department.

Mr. Ryrie—I beg to propose that we adopt the course of procedure in vogue at Finance Committee meetings of the Singapore Council.

There, when unofficial members are opposed, as we were at the last meeting by the official members, the unofficials are allowed time to reconsider the matter before the question at issue is put to the vote. We are often told that the Singapore Council does this. Now let us, for once at any rate, do what is done in Singapore under similar circumstances. We are not satisfied with the Estimates, and would like to have time to reconsider the matter.

The Chairman—What are the terms of your motion?

Mr. Ryrie—I've stated it. It is that the unofficial members should have time to reconsider the matter.

The Chairman—I must overrule that motion as out of order.

Mr. Ryrie—I submit it is in order. The President—As this is simply a meeting of the Finance Committee I must object. Had you made the proposition at a Council meeting I should not have raised the objection as being out of order.

Mr. Ryrie—Well, in that case we have nothing else to do but vote against everything that is proposed. But in view of that I propose an adjournment until Monday, after the regular Council meeting.

Mr. Ho Kai—I beg to second that.

The Chairman—I understand that the honourable member on my right wishes to propose something affecting the mode of procedure for the conduct of Finance Committee, I therefore propose an adjournment; and if there are no objections we shall adjourn until Monday.

There being no dissenting voice the Committee adjourned accordingly.

THE GINSENG PLANT.

Proposals have been made in America to cultivate the ginseng plant, so largely used in Chinese medicine, for exportation to the "Middle Kingdom." In this sense there is an inducement for ginseng root at one time worth \$1,000 a pound in the market at Peking and Canton. Ginseng is interesting in another respect; it is the basis of the Chinese elixir of life.

In the botanical description of the plant it is referred to as the *allacace*—herbaceous root having the general characteristics of the umbellifer, but differing in respect to the fruit, which always consists of more than two carpels and is in the form of a drupe. *Amalis quinquifolia*, the panax quinquifolium of Linnaeus, is an herbaceous perennial, with large and spindle-shaped root. The stem is about a foot high, bearing at its summit a whorl of three palmately (3 to 7), foliate leaves and a single umbel; leaflets obovate-oblong, acuminate; peduncles naked, slender, as long as the petioles; flowers, yellowish-green, appearing in July. In North America the habitat of the plant is in rich upland woods, from Canada to the mountains of the Southern States. The valley of the Ohio is particularly favored, but there is no systematic cultivation.

The familiar term *panacea*, meaning a remedy for all diseases, is sufficiently obvious in the botanical appellation of ginseng, namely, *panax quinquifolium*. The Chinese have used it in medical practice for centuries, and it is a curious circumstance that while European and American resident physicians, in declaring that the ginseng root has no active medical properties whatever, the natives of Korea, Japan, Chinese Tartary, and Tibet all attribute to it the most wonderful virtues. The Chinese import 27,000 pounds a year of the root from Korea, alone, and another 500,000 pounds is annually imported from the United States. In Korea ginseng is raised from seed. The seedlings are planted out and frequently transplanted, and maturity is reached in five years. In the ordinary way the ginseng is prepared for

commercial exportation by drying the root over a charcoal fire.

There is no other plant, not even the Jesuit's bark, which furnishes quinine or the poppy, which yields opium, of which it can be truly said that it is worth its weight in gold, as is the ginseng of Korea. The American product is probably identical in all respects, but it does not command the price. Even within the past year American ginseng root has fallen from \$1.60 to about 60 cents a pound in Chinatown, but the Korean article is still a royal monopoly of the most valuable character. Almost every medicine used by the Chinese contains ginseng, which is variously spoken of as "pure spirit of the earth" and the "plant that gives immortality." In Chinese Tartary it is collected with many precautions at the beginning of spring and the end of autumn, and even this product, though less esteemed than the Korean, is estimated to be worth three times its weight in silver. An early traveler records that the Emperor of China employed in one year 10,000 Tartars in procuring the root. From China it was formerly exported to Japan, where it was obtained by the Dutch, who first introduced it into Europe.

Ginseng has as curious and historical a connection with the relations of the United States and China as the tea chests which the "Painted Infants" pitched into Boston harbor had with the severance of the United States from Great Britain. The Manchurian ginseng was literally worth its weight in gold in the Chinese markets a century and a half ago, and the annual embassy from Seoul, in Korea, produced a golden harvest for the Korean merchants. The Dutch merchants at Albany and throughout New England became aware, through the Indians, that the precious plant grew abundantly on the hills round Stockbridge, in Massachusetts. The root was shipped in Dutch galliots down the Hudson, thence to Amsterdam and London, where cargoes were sold to the East India Company at a profit of 500 per cent. The American ginseng broke the market for a time, but the price rallied after a while, and since then a steady stream of ginseng has been exported to China from the Ohio, and Mississippi valleys, where it is found in limitless quantities. It was Captain Shaw, an American citizen, the first Consul of the United States to China, who shut out the British-taxed tea and declared that "America must have tea and they seek the most lucrative market for their precious root ginseng."

There is not a single book of travel of ancient date which does not make reference to the extraordinary medical value attributed by the Chinese to ginseng, and even the custom of making presents of it at stated seasons, as Europeans and Caucasians would offer jewels and other valuables at Christmas and New Year, is evidence of its universal appreciation. Osbeck, in his travels, says he never looked into the apothecary shops without finding them selling ginseng alike to poor people and those of the highest rank. "They call it *ginseng*," he says, "half ball an ounce of the root, with their tea and sup it as a remedy in consumption and other diseases." Jartoux relates that the most eminent officials of China have written volumes on the medicinal properties of this plant, stating that it gives immediate relief in extreme fatigue either of body or mind; dissolves pituitous humors and renders respiration easy; strengthens the stomach, promotes hysteria, hypochondria and nervous affections and gives vigorous tone to the body, even in extreme old age.

The medicinal value of ginseng could scarcely claim to do more, but it is noteworthy that while modern physicians resident in China declare ginseng any other value than as a demulcent and diaphoretic, surpassed in both respects by many other drugs, travelers in China tell a very different story. After pointing out that the Chinese knowledge of chemistry far antedates any historic records in Europe or America, Huc quotes his own experiences of the effects of a dose of ginseng, compounded in some manner unknown to him and strongly flavored with vanilla, in universal Chinese fashion. He was suffering at the time from indigestion, with acute pains in the head and stomach. There were other symptoms suggestive of bilious dysentery. The Chinese doctor asked for half a cup of tea and threw into it about a dozen minute red pills. Huc drank the tea, and immediately noticed an improvement in his symptoms. The improvement went on all the next day, when having taken another cup with six globules of the ginseng extract, the malady had disappeared. There were no convulsions, nor head-aches, nor pains in the stomach. One of the circumstances which makes it very probable, if not certain, that ginseng entered largely into the composition of the pills is the fact that these pills are considered "panacea," and are called "ling-pao yow-tan," that is to say, "supernatural treasure for all diseases"; also, that the patient, after taking the pills, commonly breaks out into a profuse perspiration, this being a recognized property of ginseng. Other medical men who have tested the properties of the genuine Chinese ginseng affirm that it is a powerful aphrodisiac, but this has not been confirmed in the case of the ginseng exported from this country.

The form of the ginseng root probably contributes considerably to the Chinese notion that supernatural virtues are inherent in it. Fragments selected miscellaneous from a heap of the roots bear a singular resemblance to the human body and limbs, to the os-sacrum, the headless trunk and individual members. The Chinese name "ginseng" is derived from this circumstance.

In the Northern, Middle and Western States, where the ginseng plant is grown for exportation, it is found to prefer a light sandy or loamy soil, with a moderate elevation. Ohio, West Virginia and Minnesota are the chief States in which the plant is collected in any considerable quantities, and it receives but little active cultivation. When dried the root is yellowish white, and wrinkled externally. Within it consists of a hard central portion, surrounded by a soft whitish bark. It has a feeble odor and a sweet, slightly aromatic taste somewhat like that of liquorice root. It is rich in gum and starch, and contains albumen.

There is no doubt that the ginseng plant can be easily cultivated in California; in fact, that it would grow freely without cultivation of any sort. But whether it could be profitably grown for exportation is doubtful, the existing supply in the Middle States being already in excess of the demand, as shown by the recent fall in price. Korean and Chinese native ginseng maintain their high prices, however, and the contention is that they have virtues which the American product does not possess.—S. F. Chronicle.

THE SHIP AND IMMORALITY.

Devotion to duty is at all times praiseworthy. When it takes the form of self sacrifice for the protection of innocence it is heroic. Two Brooklyn school principals, watchful ever of the safety of the lambs entrusted to their keeping, have neglected their summer rest, and toiled through the long vacation in order to mark a safe path through literature for the youths under their care. The books not for children's reading are known and easily avoided. To name them for exposure from school libraries were the task of a tyro. But those others that like insidious, and turn the thoughts of the pure and young to things unclean and books that only strong minds can digest without harm, is the work of a master. And these protectors of purity have attempted

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

SPECIAL DISPLAY FOR EVENING PARTIES.

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SILK HOSIERY, &c.

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HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 8th November, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that

THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best of the market can provide. THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

the task. They declare that Longfellow should be excluded from the public schools. And they point to *The Building of the Ship* as containing lines no school girl can read without it raising impure thoughts. The objectionable lines are:—

She starts,—she moves, she seems to feel,
The thrill of life along her keel;
And, springing with her foot the ground,
With one exulting, joyous bound,
She leaps into the ocean's arms!

"Take her, O, bridegroom, old and gray;
Take her to thy protecting arms
With all her youth and all her charms."

And this our pedagogic friends fear will taint the innocent mind. Mayhap they are right. These are those possibly so utterly depraved as to find evil in the *Hymn to the Night*, or a refrain from the devil in the *Drinking Song*. But Brooklyn schoolmasters should not stop here. They have made a discovery unknown to themselves, perhaps, yet greater than that of the suggestiveness of the poet's verse. The lines they point out show wherein the ship itself must have been, in order to will continue to be unless pedagogic authority steps in to prevent, a corrupter of youth! As woman is held typical of charm and beauty, of graceful movement and glowing life, man has feminized the ship that "walks the water like a thing of life," but in so doing what a pitfall has been made for the pure and young. Whether in the poet's song or in the more prosaic talk of commerce, this is the same thing, this mixture of iron and wood and cloth, in all her beauty, in all her grace, in all her anatomy "so naked and bare." The thought is dreadful. When the sailor takes his child upon his knee and describes the ship that carried him safe across the seas, a blush of shame should mantle his cheek when he tells of her knees and ribs, of her waist and stays, of breast hooks and stern posts, of her plunging into the very bottom of Neptune, of her rolling gait and her natty ways! Is not here work for a thousand schoolmasters to stamp out all this and not to change, but remove entirely, the gender of this demoralizing craft. When these good men consider the evil contained in a shipbuilding notice, in the item describing the repairs of a vessel, or worse, in the report of disaster that states the "abandoned Mary Jane has been passed, stripped" they must demand a censorship of the Press that will protect unsuspecting children from such prurient language. As the poet says "Bless thee, Bottom! bless thee! thou art translated!"

Exchange.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is especially adapted to all conditions where the tissues are wasting away from inability to digest and assimilate ordinary food. The combined virtues of the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites produce a marked effect in such cases. They restore the wasted tissues, create an appetite, make new blood, heal the inflammation of the throat and lungs, and increase the flow of the system form the finest combined food and medicine that can be given the invalid. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—Adv.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table D'Hote is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.

THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes; the avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.

Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlour, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathrooms and Verandah to each.

The Table D'Hote is unexcelled. The Hotel Lunch runs regularly to and from Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bills.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1890.

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice wines. Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small d'hot is attached to the premises. MRS. MARIA B. DOE REMEDIOS, Proprietress.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1890.

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Hongkong, 13th August, 1890.

ASONIC

VICTORIA RECEPTORY.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the Victoria Receptory will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1890.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.

HAMPTON HOUSE, 51, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

TOURISTS and RESIDENTS will find home-like comfort at the above address, at very reasonable charges. Twenty spacious Rooms, each with Separate Entrance, Bath-room and Verandah.

SUPERIOR TABLE D'HOTE. Prompt attendance. Central location. 51, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1890.

CAUTION TO SHIPPOWNS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.

Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark an open hand in red.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1890.

CARROLLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTI-SEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Decks, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornamentations, Fences, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, &c.

Effectually excludes all dampness from wall-painted wood and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with Carrollineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 10th instant, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1890.

PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SECOND CALL OF \$15 PER SHARE DUE JULY 17TH, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the above be paid together with interest at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum from the 1st due date, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; the said Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELEY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1890.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, HONGKONG.

Captain Samuel Ashton—President.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEETINGS of this Association will be held at the MARINE HOTEL, Praya West, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8.40 P.M.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1890.

LENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED from the Office formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS to No. 18, D'ARQUILL STREET, (behind the Hongkong Club).

CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 25th October, 1890.

K U N L U N, No. 9, WYNDHAM STREET.

CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE and CURIOS, &c.

CHINESE EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED MANDARIN CLOTHING, &c.

Prices very moderate. Hongkong, 25th October, 1890.

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO & LABUAN. REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE Government are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Farms for 1891.

1. The Opium Farm.—Including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to prepare and sell and or to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. 11, of 1879, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail prices allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Tacels. Chees. Hoons. S. C. Not more than 470 Chees can be prepared from one Ball raw Opium.

6 8 0 10.00

3 2 0 5.00

0 6 2 1.00

0 2 9 0.50

0 1 0 0.19

0 0 1 0.02

1 Ball

2. The Spirit Farm.—Including the sole right to import and to sell and or to license others to import and sell Chinese Wines and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufacture, and the sole right to sell and to issue retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII of 1889 and III of 1888.

3. The Pawnbroking Farm.—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III of 1868 as amended by Ordinance No. 11 of 1879, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. The Gambling Restriction Farm.—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II of 1883 and VII of 1889 and Notification No. 108 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. The Customs Farm.—Including the sole right to collect all

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 13th Nov., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$225.00
To San Francisco and return.....393.75
available for 6 months.....
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....320.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1890.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1890, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BRAUNSCHWIG," Captain A. Meier, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1890.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 25th November, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$225.00
To San Francisco and return.....393.75
available for 6 months.....
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....320.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1890.

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ROSETTA," Captain E. Crew, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for LONDON, via BOMBAY, and SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe, will be shipped by the Colombo General Cargo for London, will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Tea will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 1st November, 1890.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1890.

(Subject to Alteration).

BATAVIA..... TUESDAY..... 11 Nov. 18th.
ANASSINIA..... THURSDAY..... 12 Dec. 4th.
PARTHIA..... THURSDAY..... 12 Dec. 25th.
BATAVIA..... SUNDAY..... 1 Jan. 25th.

THE Steamship

"BATAVIA," Captain Williamson, sailing at NOON, on TUESDAY, the 18th November, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.
To Vancouver and Victoria.....\$210.00
To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma.....\$215.00
To Portland, Oregon.....\$220.00
To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul.....\$225.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee.....\$230.00
To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati.....\$235.00
To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.).....\$240.00
To Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington.....\$245.00
To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine).....\$250.00
To Halifax, St. Johns.....\$255.00
To Liverpool.....\$260.00
To London, via Liverpool.....\$265.00
To Havre and Bremen.....\$270.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for 6 months at 50 per cent. off Return Fare.

(Time is reckoned from the date of landing to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets but who re-embark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European points will be issued available for 12 months at double fare (second class).

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1890.

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPIRYNE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains (iv).)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPIRYNE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 19th May, 1890.

ORIZA-PERFUMERY

L. LEGRAND, 11, place de la Madeleine, 11, PARIS
(Formerly 207, rue Saint-Honoré)

LATEST PREPARATIONS

SOVEREIGN ORIZA SOAP
ORIZA RICE POWDER
ORIZA ESSENCE
ORIZA BAU de COLOGNE
ORIZA DROPS Deodorizing Water and Powder
VIOLETS OF THE OZAR
VIOLETS OF THE OZAR
VIOLETS OF THE OZAR
VIOLETS OF THE OZAR
VIOLETS OF THE OZAR


Superior — ORIZA-OIL — For the Hair

ORIZA-CREAM and ORIZA-LACTÉ for the Complexion
SOLIDIFIED ORIZA-ESSENCE in the form of pencils or pastils, 22 chocolate portmanteaux
ORIZALINE a harmless instantaneous Dye, for the Hair and Beard, in all Shades.

Sold by all the principal Chemists, Druggists and Perfumers in every part of the world.

Catalogue-Bijou sent post free

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR
Dentifrice Powder
DENTIFRICE PASTE



Hygienic treatment of the mouth. Employ only the TOOTH ELIXIR and the TOOTH POWDER and PASTE of the R. R. F. BENEDICTINES of the Abbey of Souvigny, Gironde (France).
Sole Agent, A. HEDDER, 1, rue Leprieux, BRUXELLES.
May be had at all good Perfumers, Chemists and Druggists of the World.

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

AND

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

PATENT "GLACIER" WINDOW DECORATION for producing the effect of Stained Glass on Ordinary Windows. The most permanent, most effective, and easiest to affix of all substitutes for Stained Glass, and yet the Cheapest.

MANUFACTURERS: M'CAW, STEVENSON & ORR (LTD.) LINENHALL WORKS, BELFAST, Ireland.

W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG.

Sample Window on view at Mr. MARTEN'S Office.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1890.

NOTICE.

JYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

ST. ROSE'S RAWLINSON, C.B. C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says: "It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BROWN, LARD IN BLADDERS, Fresh and Pickled ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

Also, BEEF in joints and corned, BLACK PUDDINGS, Pork and Game PIES.

S. R. GALE, Shanghai, 10th October, 1890.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR, they are the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888.

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd., 16 Bund, Yokohama, next door to Tanaka's Photograph Studio.

Intimations.

REMOVAL

ESTABLISHED 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually.

For Prices and Samples, apply to G. RENNIE STEWART, 12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.

Sole Agent for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890.

PURE ICE.

IN from two to three minutes, by the Pulsometer, Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice-Making Machines.

NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED. Will Ice Cakes in one minute, and make Soda Water, Beer, etc.

The No. 1 Machine is very portable and compact—Measurements 24" by 18" by 12". The No. 2 Machine can be seen and tried, and prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.

All Machines tested by actual Ice-making before delivery.

G. RENNIE STEWART, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890.

G. RENNIE STEWART, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.

AGENT FOR

J. & R. HARVEY & Co., Dundashill Distillery, Glasgow.

McKenzie, Driscoll & Co. Wine Shippers, Jerez de la Frontera, and Oporto.

Valencia Iron & Steel Co., Glasgow.

Pulsometer Engineering Co., London, Ice Machines.

Wilson & Baird, Engineers' Ironmongers, Glasgow.

Boyd & Robertson, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.

Clark Brothers, Tweed Mills, Galashiels.

Estimates given for supplying and fitting up Machinery for Mills and Factories.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists for all kinds of Engineering Machinery, Soda Water Machinery, Steam and Hand Sawing Machines and Wood Working Machinery, Bottling and Coking Machines, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Lamps, etc., Canned Goods, Felt and Pith Hats and Helmets, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Enamels, &c., &c.

Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods, Linoleum, Floor Cloth, Machinery Belting in Leather, Rubber, and Patent Toughened Hair, Patent Scandinavian Belt Guides, Engine Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers, &c., &c. can be seen and prices ascertained at the above address.

The Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s No. 1 Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine can also be seen and tried.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT and GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

WINTER TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 (noon) to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
3 to 7, 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACFARLANE, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890.

KUHN & CO., JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART DEPOT.

21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1890.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MAT-TEE ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.

OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguiar Street. Hongkong, 25th August, 1890.

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st May, 1890.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

1.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
2.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
3.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
4.—Butterfield and Swire.
5.—Brodie, Wm., Residence.
6.—Bellios & Co.
7.—Bellios, E. R., Kingsclere.
8.—Bellios, E. R., The Eyrie.
9.—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
10.—Candle, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
11.—Candle, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road.
12.—C. & J. T. Telephone Co., Ltd.
13.—Chater and Vernon.
14.—Central Police Station.
15.—"China Mail".
16.—C. Borneo Co., Ltd., S. S. M., Bowrington.
17.—Carlowitz & Co.
18.—Cowie, Dr. Alex.
19.—"Daily Press".
20.—Douglas Laprak & Co.
21.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.
22.—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
23.—E. A. N. N. J., Residence.
24.—E. A. N. N. J., Residence.
25.—E. A. N. N. J., Residence.
26.—E. A. N. N. J., Residence.
27.—E. A. N. N. J., Residence.
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48.—E. A. N. N. J., Residence.
49.—E. A. N. N. J., Residence.
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THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents in Japan, China, Korea, Hongkong and Macao.

No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.